 **In the Claims**

1. (Currently amended)        A portable computing device controlled by [[an]] <u>a</u>
<u>single resident</u> operating system, in which, during boot, if the <u>single resident</u> operating system
is loaded intact but an internal non-volatile read/write memory drive that is used to boot the
device to a functional GUI <u>associated with the single resident operating system</u> is found to be
corrupted, then the non-volatile read/write memory <u>drive</u> is automatically swapped with a
temporary volatile RAM drive <u>by the single resident operating system</u> to <u>thereby</u> enable the
<u>single resident</u> operating system to complete the boot.


2. (Previously presented)        The device of Claim 1 in which the non-volatile
read/write memory is a flash memory.


3. (Previously presented)        The device of Claim 1 in which the temporary volatile
RAM drive allows at least emergency voice calls to be made.


4. (Previously presented)        The device of Claim 1 in which default configuration
files are automatically copied to the volatile RAM drive.


5. (Original)      The device of Claim 1 in which the corrupt drive is automatically
moved to a different drive letter to allow subsequent reformatting.

6. (Original)    The device of Claim 1 which displays a user notification asking if reformatting should take place.

7. (Previously presented)    The device of Claim 1 which displays a user notification that the temporary volatile RAM drive is in use.

8. (Original)    The device of Claim 1 which displays a user notification that save options are disabled.

9. (Original)    The device of Claim 1 which displays a user notification that save options are not available.

10. (Previously presented)    The device of Claim 1 which displays a user option which, if selected, initiates an attempt to extract data from the corrupt internal non-volatile read/write memory drive.

11. (Previously presented)    The device of Claim 1 in which the internal non-volatile read/write memory drive is found to be corrupted if any of the following apply:

    (a)    existing data cannot be read;

    (b)    new data cannot be written;

    (c)    user data is corrupt but metadata is not corrupt;

    (d)    user data is not corrupt but metadata is corrupt;

    (e)    it is in a read-only state.

12. (Currently amended)     A method of enabling a portable computing device to boot up ~~to a functional GUI~~, comprising:

loading a <u>single</u> resident operating system;

during boot, determining that the <u>single resident</u> operating system is intact but that an internal non-volatile read/write memory drive that is normally used to boot up <u>to a functional GUI associated with the single resident operating system</u> is corrupt; and

automatically swapping the corrupt non-volatile memory drive with a temporary volatile RAM drive <u>under control of the single resident operating system</u> to <u>thereby</u> enable the <u>single</u> resident operating system to complete the boot.

13. (Previously presented)     The method of Claim 12 in which the non-volatile read/write memory is a flash memory.

14. (Previously presented)     The method of Claim 12 in which the temporary volatile RAM drive allows at least emergency voice calls to be made.

15. (Previously presented)     The method of Claim 12 in which default configuration files are automatically copied to the volatile RAM drive.

16. (Original)  The method of Claim 12 in which the corrupt drive is automatically moved to a different drive letter to allow subsequent reformatting.

17. (Original)  The method of Claim 12 in which the device displays a user notification asking if reformatting should take place.

18. (Previously presented)    The method of Claim 12 in which the device displays a user notification that the temporary volatile RAM drive is in use.

19. (Original)  The method of Claim 12 in which the device displays a user notification that save options are disabled.

20. (Original)  The method of Claim 12 in which the device displays a user notification that save options are not available.

21. (Previously presented)    The method of Claim 12 in which the device displays a user option which, if selected, initiates an attempt to extract data from the corrupt drive.

22. (Previously presented)    The method of Claim 12 in which the internal non-volatile read/write memory drive is found to be corrupted if any of the following apply:

(a)     existing data cannot be read;

(b)     new data cannot be written;

(c)     user data is corrupt but metadata is not corrupt;

(d)     user data is not corrupt but metadata is corrupt;

(e)     it is in a read-only state.

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Previously presented)  A device according to claim 1, wherein the corrupt non-volatile read/write memory drive is unmounted, and the temporary volatile RAM drive is mounted having the same drive letter as was allocated to the corrupt non-volatile read/write memory drive.

25. (Currently amended)  A method according to Claim 12, wherein the swapping ~~step~~ comprises unmounting the non-volatile read/write memory drive, and mounting the temporary volatile RAM drive in its place so as to have the same drive letter as was allocated to the corrupt non-volatile read/write memory drive.

26. (New)  A computer program product comprising a computer-readable medium bearing computer program code embodied therein for use with a computer, the computer program code comprising:

code for loading a single resident operating system;

code for, during boot, determining that the single resident operating system is intact but that an internal non-volatile read/write memory drive that is normally used to boot up to a functional GUI associated with the single resident operating system is corrupt; and

code for automatically swapping the corrupt non-volatile memory drive with a temporary volatile RAM drive under control of the single resident operating system to thereby enable the single resident operating system to complete the boot.